

Mohave County Miner.

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Plans for New United Verde Plant.

A Prescott, Ariz., dispatch says:—It is the intention of the contractors on the Cedar Glade and Verde Valley railroad to have the road completed to the new United Verde smelter site by September. Engineer Maguire of the Salt Lake road, was here last week, and three locating engineers arrived yesterday. The first work will begin at the 1,000 foot tunnel and the road will be built from this point to the smelter site, a distance of about six miles, broad gauge, with a maximum grade of about 4 per cent. Shear engines will be used on this branch, and it is hoped to complete this six miles of road within six months.

Bids for this work will be asked for as soon as the locating engineers have completed this work. Subsequent to this will follow the continuation of this road to the town of Jerome.

In speaking of the Cedar Glade and Verde Valley railroad, Mr. Clark said: "I do not think that the road will stop at the smelter site, but will be continued on down through the valley, giving the farmers a market for their produce. With a road convenient for the farmers the great haul so detrimental to fruits would be avoided and fruits would reach the markets in a better condition. Warehouses and cold storage plants can be erected and the magnificent fruits reach the market of the world in prime condition."

In speaking of the smoke problem the gentleman said he did not anticipate any trouble from this cause. Every precaution will be taken to do away with all poisonous elements. The smoke from the ores of the United Verde mine contain no antimony and arsenic, as do those of Montana, and which cause so much disaster. The stack at the valley smelter will be 400 feet in height. All modern appliances for the destruction of poisonous gases will be installed at the plant, and he confidently believes that the beautiful orchards will not suffer.

The farms of the Sheas, the Jordans, Humberts, Patchgus, Haskells, and others, have all been placed under the supervision of Will A. Jordan, and he will, with a large force of men employed, bring them into a higher state of cultivation than ever before.

Of the present smelter and its continuance, Mr. Clark said it would continue in operation for two years.

Speaking of Jerome and her future, he did not think it would make any difference, for with the increased smelter capacity a larger force of men would be put to work in and about the mine, and Jerome will continue to have about the same number of men employed as at this time.

The smelter and shops will be located in the valley, and will employ from four to five hundred men, says the Copper Belt.

The capacity of the new smelter will be 6,000,000 pounds per month, or more than twice that of the present plant, which has been running short the past year, owing to the settling of some of the machinery, which has caused a shortage of power for production.

The new smelter will be primarily for the United Verde ores, but there will be a complete sampling plant in order to sample and treat ores from outside districts, which might be advantageous. This will apply particularly to silicious ores or precious metals, which they will treat in connection with ferruginous copper ores.

Mr. Clark said he felt confident that this smelter would open up mines in the Bradshaws and Mohave county, and generally throughout the state.

The United Verde is now treating 100 tons of ore per day from Ludlow, Cal., and will soon be treating 150 tons per day. This ore is treated directly in the basic lined converters, the ore having the effect of protecting the lining of the converters by taking up and combining with the large excess of iron and sulphur in the matte, leaving its own copper, silver and gold values to be recovered in the converter.

C. H. Repath is designing the plans for the new smelter. This gentleman has a world wide reputation in his line,

having been associated with others in designing the Washoe smelter at Anaconda, Mon., the largest plant in the world, the Cerro de Pasco in Chili, and has himself designed and completed the International at Tooele, Utah, and has designed the Calumet & Arizona and the Arizona Copper, in this state. Mr. Repath hopes to have his final plans ready to submit in about ninety days.

There are many improvements and substantial repairs about the present smelter, including some new machinery. The third furnace was blown in yesterday. —Jerome Copper Belt.

Quicksilver Mine

Owners Protest.

Quicksilver mine operators in California are much stirred up over the news received that the Senate and House committees of Congress on metal revisions now have under consideration the schedule embodying a proposed decrease of the present duty on quicksilver of 7 cents a pound to 10 per cent ad valorem duty. Murray Innes, head of the Oceanic mine in San Luis Obispo county, has started out to get the quicksilver mine owners together in a determined fight against such a reduction, and in an effort to have restored the 10 cents a pound duty which prevailed prior to the passage of the Dingley tariff law.

Innes, on his own responsibility, has protested to Senator Nixon of Nevada against the proposed reduction of the present tariff, and has prepared telegrams to be sent to Senators Perkins and Works and the California Congressmen with the same object.

These telegrams are as follows: "California relies upon your assistance to aid an important industry now declining by restoring the former specific duty of 10 cents a pound on quicksilver, which is now being considered under the revision of the metal schedules. All California and Nevada mines are now limited by law to eight hours' work a day. Ores are now very low grade, and it is impossible to compete with the convict labor largely used in the quicksilver mines of Spain, Italy and Austria, owned and aided in every way by their respective governments. Can the United States afford to sacrifice this last remnant of a great industry and then be at the mercy of any foreign combination?"

In reviewing the situation, Innes said:

"California has a particular interest in the attack on its quicksilver industry contemplated by the proposed reduction of the duty from 7 cents a pound to 10 per cent ad valorem. This duty was formerly 10 cents a pound, and from various causes the industry has suffered severely since the duty was reduced. "The eight-hour law in force in California and Nevada and the low grade, ten pounds per ton, of the average ore treated makes it impossible for the California miner to compete with the labor of Spain, Italy and Austria, which is largely convict and aided in every way in those countries." —Chronicle.

Manhattan Placer

Mines Are Active.

Manhattan's Klondike, the placer diggings which stretch along the main gulch from the lower end of town to the edge of Smoky Valley, is now one of the most active and profitable portions of the district, and there is scarcely a block of ground for a distance of nearly five miles that is not under development and producing pay gravel that yields from 4¢ to 15¢ per yard, with occasional spots that give even greater values, says the Manhattan Post.

Twenty-five outfits are now engaged in washing gold from the rich gravel that has eroded from the surrounding hills of the district, and the gulch is thickly studded with hoists, bucket elevators, tripods and windlasses which mark the various scenes of operation. While it is almost impossible to get a correct estimate of the amount of gold that is being produced each week, it

can be truthfully said that practically all of the leases are on a profitable basis, and some of them are making mighty big money, the returns depending upon the size and richness of the gravel and the facilities for working it and difficulties in the way of water to be overcome. Seventeen of the plants are being operated with electric power, three others with gasoline, one a horse-whim, and the others are hoisting with windlasses but preparing to put on power equipment within a short time. Approximately 125 men are employed on the placers, with Thos. ("Dry-Wash") Wilson in the lead with about twenty-five on his various workings.

Never in the history of the gulch, even during the placer excitement of three years ago, has there been so much activity as there is at present, nor such satisfactory average results obtained. Not only are new leases being taken every week or so, but numerous inquiries from outside sources for leases are being received by owners of the placer ground. Good values have been found for a distance of five miles along the gulch, and the rich gravel undoubtedly continues along the channel into Smoky Valley, beyond which no prospecting has been done. —Searchlight Bulletin.

The Momentum of Discovery.

Mine making is a cumulative process. Development supports development. Many a property, having once become established as a regular producer, has been able to accomplish tremendous feats of exploration which a lesser enterprise could not undertake and would not dream of. Yet even old mines are sometimes abandoned before they have really played out, and subsequent operations have shown wherein the previous generation of operators was short-sighted. In other instances an old mine may narrowly miss being closed and see its lease of life prolonged by a fortunate turn of events.

The recent example of the Camp Bird mine near Ouray, Colorado is attracting notice. The property is one about which are woven romantic traditions, and any new report from it is sure to attract widespread attention. Some years ago, after the mine was sold in London by the late Thomas F. Walsh, at a time when he felt that its life was near an end, an immense body of new ore was developed which has kept the mine the largest dividend payer in Colorado up to the present time. Recently it has been understood that the ore reserves were about exhausted and it has been the intention of the management to slowly relinquish its activity and turn the workings over to leasers. But a few weeks ago an entirely new body of ore was exposed which is said to promise the continuation of production for two years more, without considering the possibilities of other favorable developments in the meantime. It may lead the way to zones of ore that have not previously been suspected. This discovery is 1,200 ft. below the outcrop of the vein and 1,700 ft. east of the company's shaft.

It was because of the belief that the Camp Bird mine could not last long that the London company, two or three years ago, took steps to purchase another property, the Santa Gertrudis in Mexico. This purchase was intended to continue the original Camp Bird investment, instead of liquidating the company with the exhaustion of the Ouray property. It is a nice question whether the life of a mining corporation should cease with the life of the mine upon which the original investment was bestowed. Is the company's primary excuse for being its sole warrant of life, and are the investors justified in expecting the liquidation of affairs, so as to leave them free to judge their own subsequent commitments in other mines? It will be seen that the Camp Bird, Ltd., originally a mining company, has been made into a holding corporation, and on this principle it may continue indefinitely. —Denver Mining Science.

On the 200-foot level in the Brady

mine, which adjoins the Mohawk property, at Schultze, this county, ore sprinkled with shot gold has been encountered and the owners are now cross-cutting the ore shoot to determine the width of the ore body. This property also adjoins the old Mammoth and Collins mines, which have, in the past, produced millions of dollars in gold. With both the Brady and the Mohawk properties making good, some one should have the courage to re-open the old Mammoth-Collins properties as there is scarcely a doubt that they would "come back" under intelligent exploration work. In fact they still have good ore bodies in sight at and below the water level and an adequate pumping plant and a little re-timbering in the main working shaft is about all that is needed to restore them to the producing list. —Blade Tribune.

Will Erect New Mill.

A. Y. Smith of Pearce, accompanied by W. B. Alexander, of Tonopah, Nevada, W. H. Clark of Salt Lake city, and Chas. E. Knox of San Francisco arrived at Warren yesterday from Pearce, where a special meeting of the stockholders of the Commonwealth Mining & Milling Co. was held and a reorganization of the company effected. New officers of the company were elected at this meeting and Chas. E. Knox was made the president and succeeds A. Y. Smith, W. B. Alexander, secretary and treasurer, succeeding J. H. Snyder. The new board of directors are Chas. E. Knox, W. H. Snyder and D. M. Barringer.

The board of directors at the meeting appointed a committee to thoroughly examine the property and make tests to determine the best methods for the economical treatment and handling of the ores. As soon as a report is made work will be started on the erection of a 200-ton stamp and cyanide mill. It will contain every modern feature known and will be built on the sectional plan, so that additions can be made as the output of the mine is increased.

About 40 men are now working in the mine and this force will immediately be increased and the mine will be put in shape for operation on a much larger scale by new development work. —Tombstone Prospector.

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Spends Lifetime

On One Property.

To have labored with one mine for thirty-eight years, owning all the stock and taking all the losses or profits of an organized company, is seldom the experience of man, but C. G. Kanrohat of Nevada is one who has accomplished the feat. Mr. Kanrohat was a visitor in Salt Lake City on Thursday, and when seen by the Tribune exhibited specimens of his gold and silver ore in nugget form that were as near the bullion form as nature ever manufactured the metals.

Mr. Kanrohat is the owner of the Jefferson Gold and Silver Mining Company of Jefferson canyon, Nevada, in the Round Mountain district. For thirty-eight years he has operated this mine, extracting 170,000\$ worth of gold and silver ore during this period. The mine consists of sixteen full claims, valuable water rights and a new 90,000\$ concentrating plant which will be placed in operation on May 1st next.

There are fifteen tunnels and twenty shafts on the property, the best depth reached being 601 feet vertically to date. A new tunnel is being driven to tap the resources at a vertical depth of 800 feet, and with all conditions pointing without deviation to the continuity of the ores. The property has two gigantic contact veins and a large area of placer ground. —Salt Lake Tribune.

Rich Ore on Brady Claims.

Ore heavily flecked with shot gold has been encountered in a well defined vein on the Brady claims adjoining the north end of the Mohawk mine at Mammoth. The strike was made on the 200 foot level and a cross-cut is being run to determine the extent of the ore body.

A compressor has been installed at the Mohawk and two power drills are in operation. Plenty of water for all mining and milling purposes has been encountered at a depth of 641 feet and an electric pump is to be installed. The men are working in good gold ore, and the mill is working to full capacity.

A new auto truck is being used to haul four tons of ore daily from Winkelman to the storage tank erected at the Mohawk. —Arizona Democrat.

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